



Proven Ways to Reduce Operating Costs and Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Energy 2006 Chicago

Ian Spanswick

Product Manager - Industrial Systems

Excellence in Energy Efficiency





- Energy Supply Diversification
- Heat Pumps
- Onsite Thermal and Power Generation
- Comparison study Economic and Environmental Benefits





Energy Supply Diversification

















Body Shop: Building Strategies





High Efficiency Electric Chillers



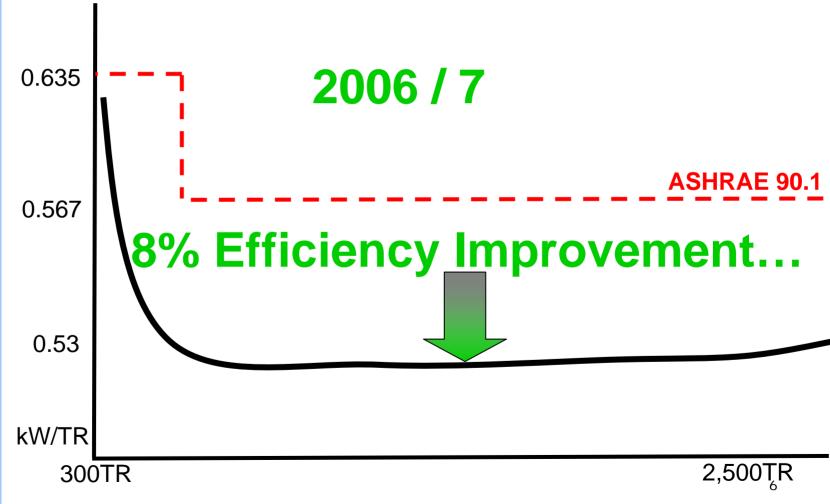


250 to 3,000 TR / 880 to 10,000 kW



Improving Chiller Performance

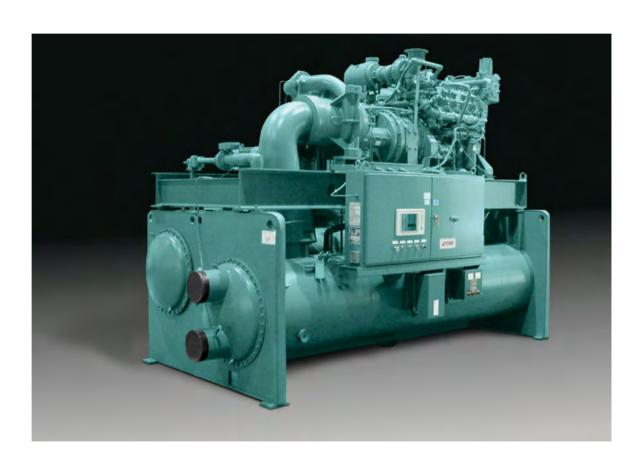






Energy Gas Engine Drive Chillers







Double Effect Absorption Chillers





200 to 700 TR, 700 to 2,400kW Gas / Oil or MP Steam

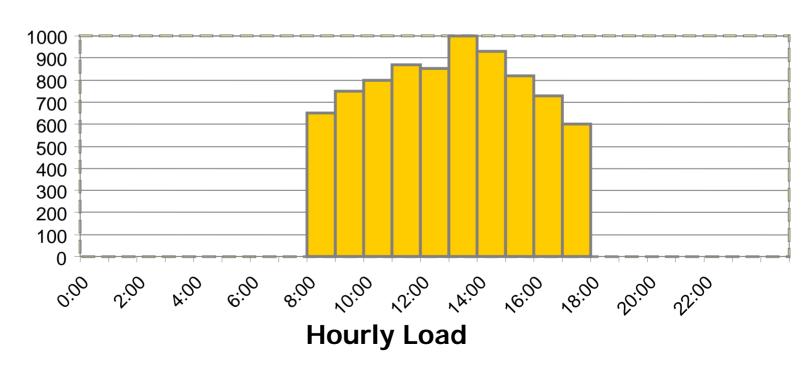


Thermal Storage Systems



Load (TR)

Typical Building Hourly Cooling Load

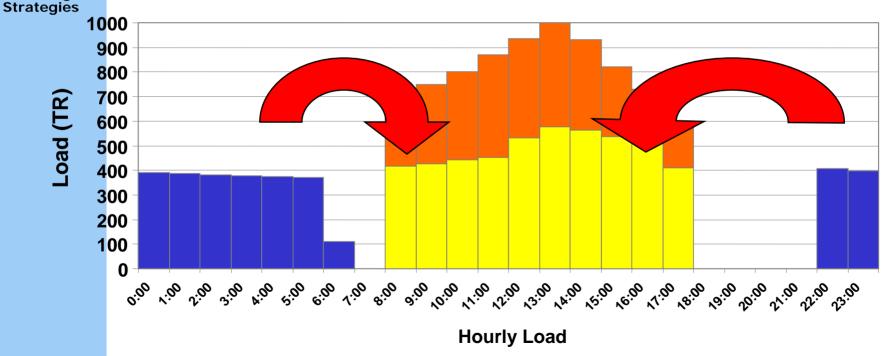




What is Ice Storage System?



Usage of Ice Storage System









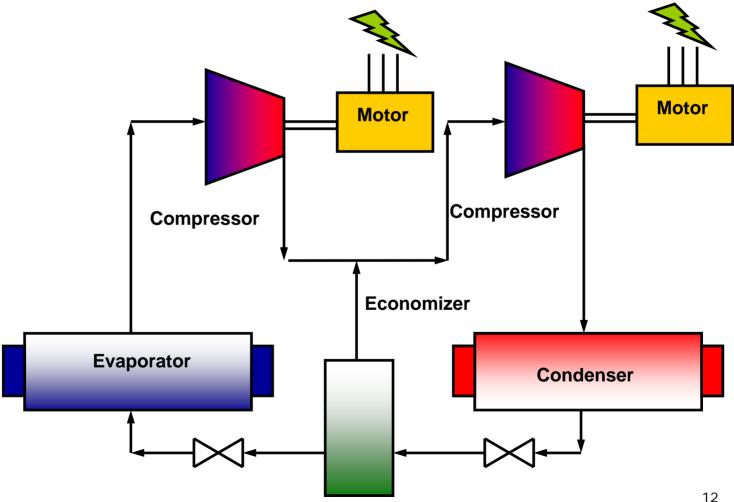
500 to >2000 TR, 1,800 to >7,000kW



EnergyThermal Storage Needs Flexibility



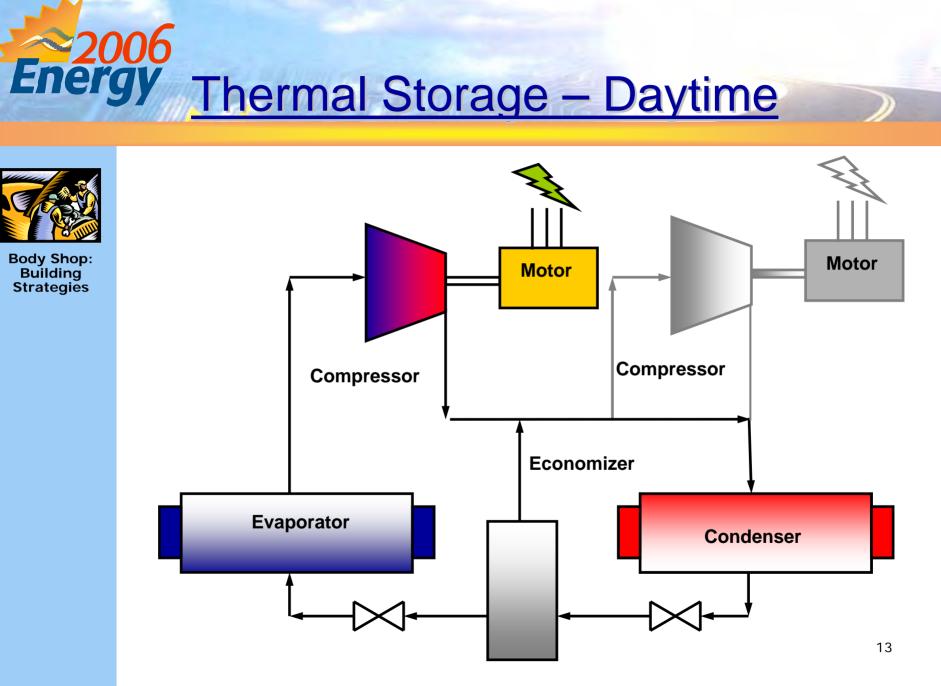
Body Shop: Building **Strategies**







Building **Strategies**







Heat Pumps









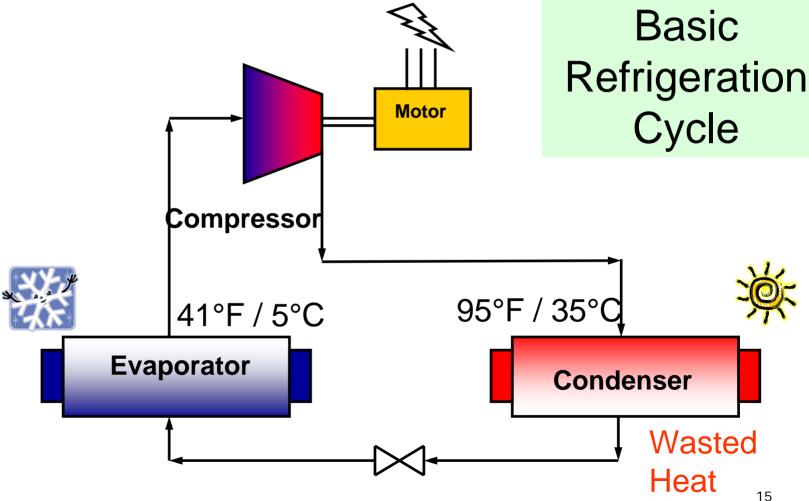






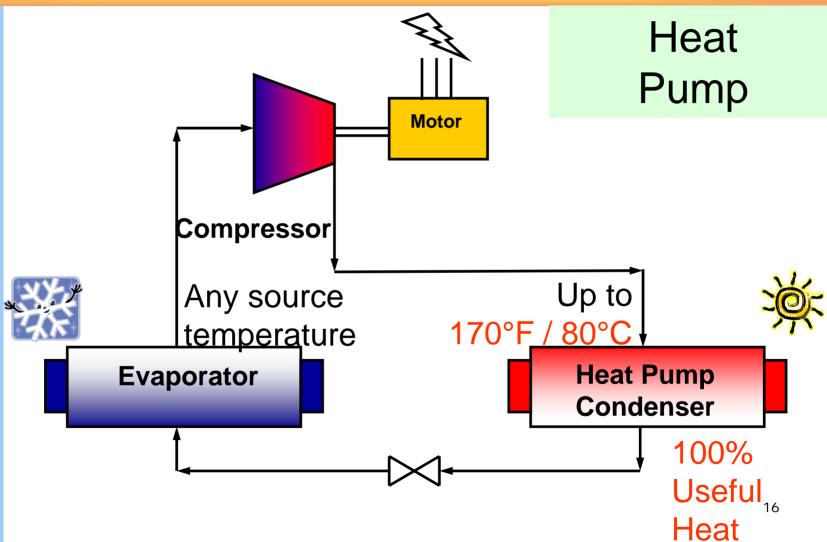
Heat Rejection





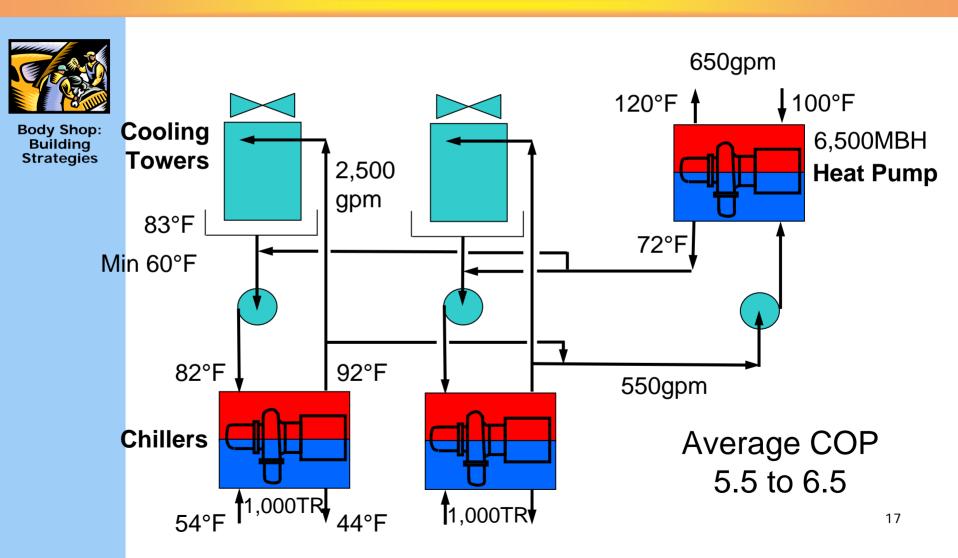








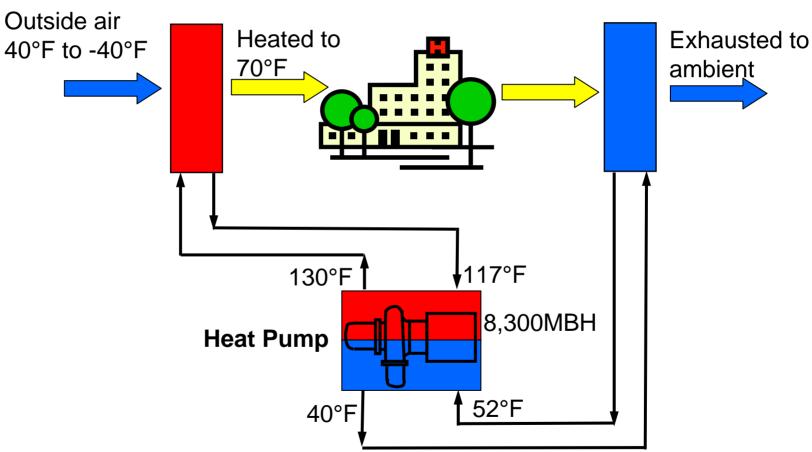
Heat from Cooling Towers





Heat from Exhaust Air

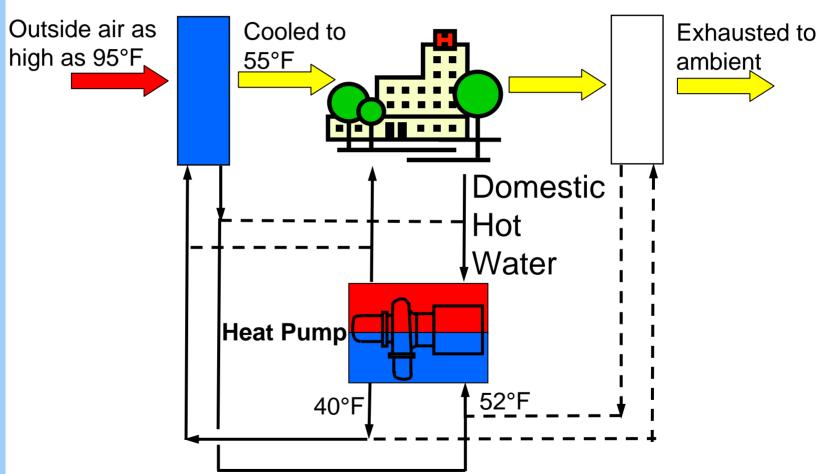






Heat from Exhaust Air





Summer operation



Cost to produce 100,000 BTU



- Natural Gas Water Heater
 - 100,000 Btu / 85% efficiency / 1000 Btu/ft³ / \$10.00/1000 ft³ = **\$1.18**
- Fuel Oil Water Heater
 - **\$2.19** 100,000 Btu / 85% efficiency / 140,000 Btu/gal / \$2.60/gal =
- Electric Water Heater
 - 100,000 Btu / 95% efficiency / 3412 BTU/hr/kW / \$0.12/kW.hr = \$3.70
- **Heat Pump**
 - 100,000 Btu / 600% efficiency / 3412 BTU/hr/kW / \$0.12/kW.hr **‡0.59**





Onsite

Thermal and Power Generation











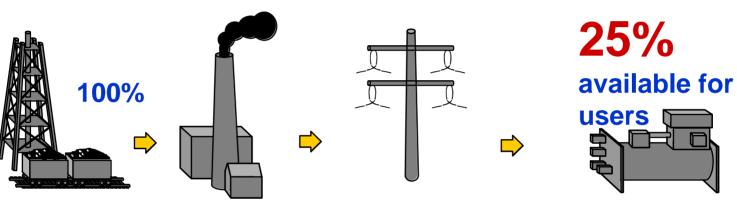




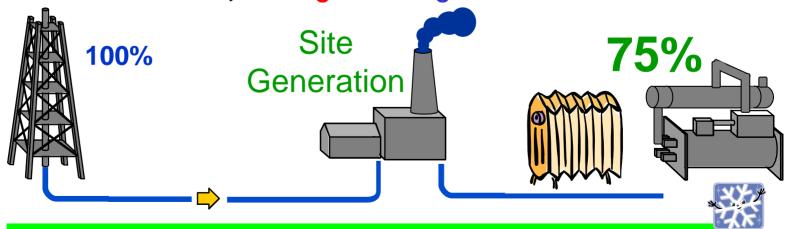
Energy Independence - CHP



Traditional Power Generation



Distributed Generation, Heating & Cooling



Overall Reduction in CO₂ Emissions



Energy Thermally Activated Technologies



Body Shop: Building **Strategies**

Distributed Generation Technologies



Gas-turbine



Micro-turbine



I.C. Engine

Thermally-Activated HVAC Technologies

800°F

600°F

360°F

180°F



Double-Effect **Absorption** Chiller



Steam Turbine Centrifugal Chiller



Single-Effect Absorption Chiller



Thermally Activated Technology



CHP Output Efficiency is generally higher for Combustion Turbine based CHP system than IC Engine based systems.

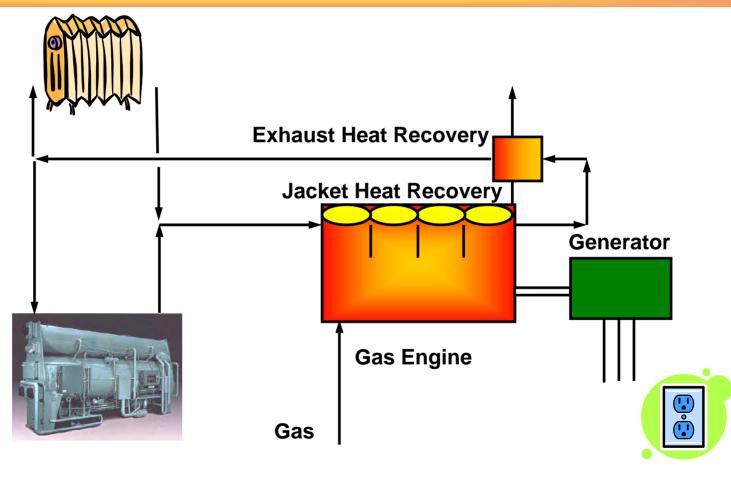
Generating Technology	Thermal Technology (Chiller)	Electrical Output (MW)	Thermal Electric Ratio (TR/kW)	CHP Output efficiency, HHV
Large Combustion Turbine	Steam Turbine	>2.5	0.6	77%
Small Combustion Turbine	Double Effect Absorption	1 to 2.5	0.7	69%
Microturbine	Double Effect Absorption	0.25 to 0.5	0.5	60%
Reciprocating Engine	Double Effect Absorption	1.5 to 5	0.2	50%
Reciprocating Engine	Single Effect Absorption	0.25 to 5	0.3	58%
Microturbine	Single Effect Absorption	0.25 to 0.5	0.4	44%

CHP Output Efficiency = (Total busbar kW + Cooling converted directly to kW) / Fuel Input (HHV)













Energy Single Effect Absorption Chillers



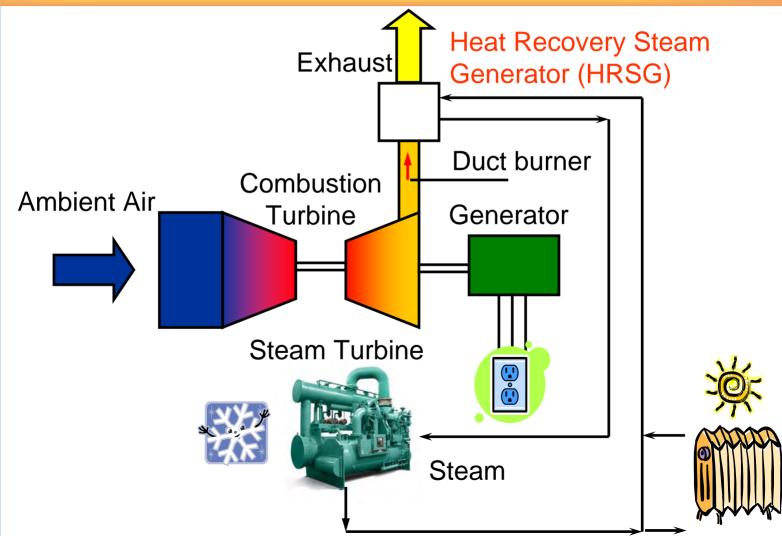


100 to 1,300 TR, 350 to 4,500kW Hot water & LP Steam



CHP >1 MW







Energy Steam Turbine Chillers





700 to 5,000 TR / 2500 to 18,000 kW

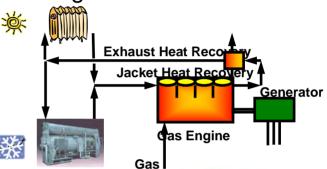


CHP Developments



Body Shop: Building Strategies

- Traditional CHP has required complex integration
 - Generator / Heat Recovery
 Chillers / Controls
 Interconnection
 - Opportunities for failure ~ !!!
- Move to Modular Systems
 - Generator & Heat Recovery Module
 - Power side generation, integration and control
 - Heat recovery
 - Thermal Module
 - Heating Cooling components
 - Heat rejection management
 - Distribution and Controls
- Pre-Designed Solutions Make it Easy
- Watch this space!









Economic & Environmental

Benefits









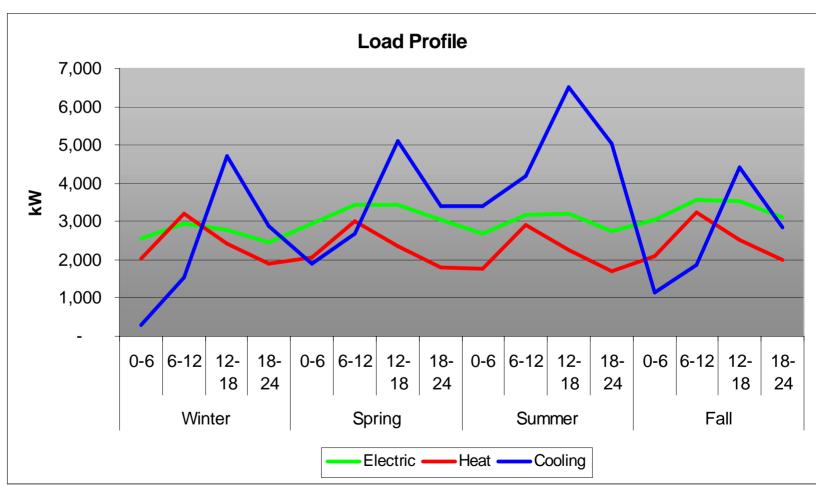






Energy Real World Evaluation...







Utility Data



Electric Rate \$0.12/kW.hr

\$33.3/GJ

Gas Rate \$1.00/therm

\$9.98/GJ

CA CO₂ Emissions 0.80lb/kW.hr

101.4kg/GJ

US CO₂ Emissions 1.3lb/kW.hr

165kg/GJ

Gas CO₂ Emissions 11.7lb/therm

53.0kg/GJ



Base Case



- 5,000kW electric supply
- 3 x 800TR (8,400kW) electric chillers
- 17,000 MBH (5,000kW) heating boiler

Heating & Cooling

- \$1,142,000 per year
- 6,100 tons / year CO₂

Power, Heating & Cooling

- \$4,340,000 per year
- 16,800 tons / year CO₂





2006 Scenario 1 - Gas Engine Drive Chillers



Strategies

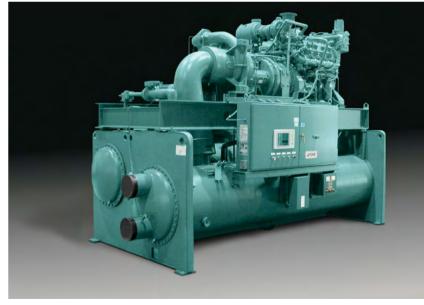
Heating and Cooling

- 3 x 800TR gas engine chillers
- No electric chillers
- 10,000 MBH (3,000kW) heating boiler

Heating & Cooling

- \$909,000 per year
- 5,300 tons / year CO₂

Capital Add - \$910k Energy Savings - \$232k/yr Maintenance - \$37k/yr Simple Payback – 4.7yrs





Scenario 2 – Heat Pump Chillers



Strategies

Heating and Cooling

- 2 x 600TR heat pump chillers
- 2 x 600TR electric chillers
- 7,000 MBH (2,000kW) heating boiler

Heating & Cooling

- \$839,000 per year
- 3,070 tons / year CO₂

Capital Add - \$170k Energy Savings - \$303k/yr Maintenance - \$negligible Simple Payback — 0.6yrs





Scenario 3 – Gas Engine CHP



Strategies

Electric, Heating and Cooling

- 2 x 1.2MW engine generators & heat recovery
- 1 x 600TR absorption chiller
- 2 x 900TR electric chillers
- 3,500 MBH (1,000kW) heating boiler



Power, Heating & Cooling

- \$3,240,000 per year
- 7,070 tons / year CO₂

Capital Add - \$1,500k Energy Savings - \$1,100k/yr Maintenance - \$173k/yr Simple Payback – 1.6yrs





Scenario 4 – Gas Turbine CHP



Building Strategies

Electric, Heating and Cooling

- 1 x 1.5MW gas turbine generators & HR
- 1 x 1000TR steam turbine chillers
- 2 x 700TR electric chillers
- 3,500 MBH (1,000kW) heating boiler



Power, Heating & Cooling

- \$3,750,000 per year
- 8,770 tons / year CO₂

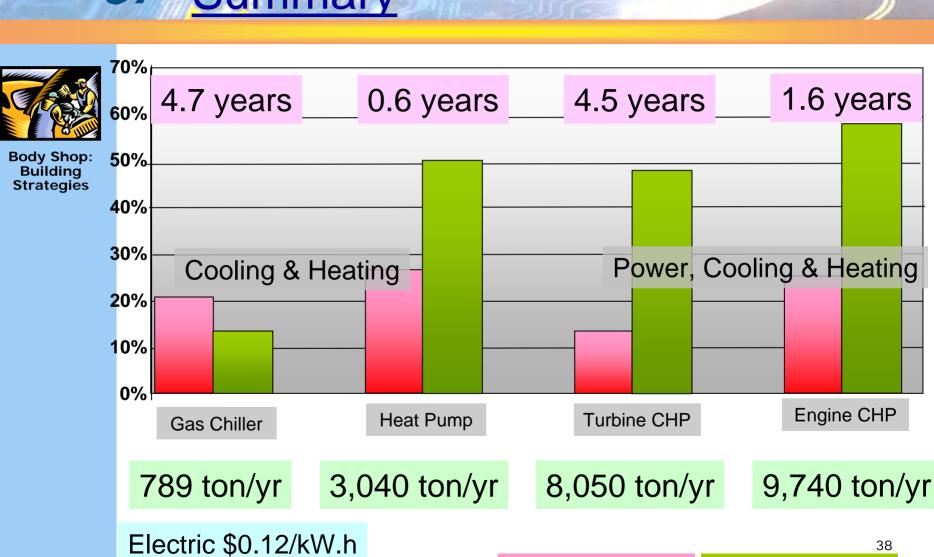
Capital Add - \$2,200k Energy Savings - \$600k/yr Maintenance - \$104k/yr Simple Payback - 4.5yrs





Summary

Gas \$1.0/Therm



Key

Cost Savings

CO₂ Savings





Thank You!













Ian Spanswick – ian.spanswick@york.com